

In an article upon the "commercial value of health," the New York Times lays down the quite obvious proposition that "very few people can afford to be sick." It is further observed that although the rich may not mind the expense of sickness, the man in moderate circumstances can afford neither the time nor the expense which sickness involves; while the poor man has no right to be sick for the reason that he thus becomes a public charge, and a burden upon society. "The very rich and the very poor patronize the doctor at the slightest symptoms of illness," the one being able to foot the bills while the other comes upon the parish and takes no thought for the expense. But for the reason assigned, the man in moderate circumstances avoids the doctor as long as possible, oftentimes permitting attacks of illness that might have been controlled to the outset to assume the proportions of incurable disease. In every thousand persons there is always a certain proportion who are sick. This proportion, it is suggested, varies in different places and seasons, but it is nevertheless a factor in the health of cities. For convenience it may be reckoned at, for instance, twenty-five in the thousand. "This sick rate" being known, it is easy to reckon the commercial value of health, and this being ascertained it is possible to find the actual money cost of maintaining health. The Times makes this supposition:

Suppose one thousand men and women in a neighborhood paid each ten cents a week into a fund. In a year they would have a fund of \$5,208. Suppose they paid \$4,000 to a good physician for his services, on demand, for a year. A good medical man could easily undertake to maintain the thousand people in good health, so far as nature would permit, and would still have \$1,200 left to pay for collecting the money. The doctor could hardly be expected to collect the money, and a collector to call each week or month in advance, would be needed. This would only amount to \$5.20 a year for each one, and would entitle each to medical attendance for the year without extra charge. By such an arrangement the patients would be sure of help in need, they could call the doctor at the very first approach of illness, and much sickness would thus be avoided. Everything depends on the first attack in disease; the first hour is worth more than the second week, and the doctor who is called promptly is generally the most successful. If the doctor felt secure in a good income, if he had his patients in hand at all times, he could do himself more justice, and save his patients much trouble and delay.

The Times further states that this idea is by no means either new or visionary. It is already in successful operation in several English cities, under what is known as the "Provident dispensary system," and there would seem to be no doubt that in every considerable city such a system might be made to pay, and be made of great value to all concerned.

It is the prayer of the *Why* that the five missionaries who have taken their lives in their hands and are now about to start for New Orleans with them, may not be diverted from the great work they have in view by the seductive allurements of pink-eyed women. Yet when we remember how such well-seasoned men as Trumbull and Palmer fell, we confess that we are not without apprehension for the fate of the President's Commissioners.

Quincy Whig.

The best example of the power of imprisonment and mental suffering to break the spirit of an iron-hearted man, and make him sue for mercy, is now seen in Ludlow Street Jail. Whatever we may think of Tweed's misdeeds, and that were doubtless numerous and grievous, no one contemplates his condition, who remembers his age, his infirmities, the long and severe punishment he has already undergone, and his utter powerlessness for future evil, will regret the action that has been taken in his case. His imprisonment has lasted for four years, and he will forever be held up as an example of the results of evil doing in official affairs. He will never again be disposed or permitted to take any part in public affairs, and the chances are that, when he deems his property to the municipality of New York and leaves Ludlow Street Jail, he will vanish completely from the sight of the public whose attention has been concentrated on him and his actions, and the world will forget him in a few months or years, it is announced that he is dead. He is a man of remarkable power, which gave him only the greater resources for rascality.

German Class.—Miss Anna Holt will give lessons in German, in the room over Keeler's hat store, (formerly Esq. Hughes' office. For particulars enquire at the rooms as above, from five to seven and a half o'clock, in the evening.

March 17—4dm

NOTED CONGRESSIONAL BUELS.

Eli Perkins' Interview With Galusha A. Grow.

"Let's see," mused the silver-haired Galusha A. Grow, as his mind slowly reverted to various reminiscences, as we were dining together at one of those U. S. & Q. dining room cars. "The next congressional duel, after the affair of James Watson Webb, Henry Wise and Congressman Gilley—that was in '43 you know—was the Brooks-Burlingame affair. You know Burlingame denounced Brooks' assault on Sumner as cowardly, and Brooks replied by challenging Burlingame. Brooks was terribly surprised when Burlingame accepted his challenge, for Brooks was a natural coward."

"Brooks a coward?" I asked.

"Why yes—everybody set Brooks down as a coward before he got through with Burlingame—but to go on with the story, Burlingame accepted Brooks' challenge, chose rifles, selected Canada as the spot, and started off on the train for the Clinton House. The whole nation was excited."

"Did the fight come off?"

"No. Brooks backed down. He showed the white feather, but it killed him. Brooks was never of any account after that. Burlingame, you know, won the enthusiasm of the whole country, and when his term expired Lincoln sent him to China, where he became ambassador to the United States."

"Yes, I heard Owen Lovejoy's great speech in the house—the one that so roused Pryor. It was one of the most magnetic speeches I ever heard. Lovejoy's heart was fairly on fire. His eyes flashed, and even his gesticulations were full of power. Pryor could not stand Lovejoy's terrible logic. He could not answer it except by insulting Lovejoy. So he stepped into the aisle directly in front of Lovejoy, and denounced the abolitionists in the bitterest vituperation. Mr. Potter and other abolitionists, springing to their feet, and met denunciation with denunciation. This caused Pryor to take a challenge, and the next day Pryor's second brought the challenge to Potter."

"Did he accept?"

"Yes, he had to. He felt that the proslavery party had outraged the north. So Potter chose General Lander, as second, sent an acceptance, and chose bowieknives, and the duelling ground a thirty foot room with closed doors."

"I saw Lander that night before he reached Pryor with the acceptance. He was happy, he delighted in a fight."

"Ain't you afraid they'll kill Potter?" I asked.

"No. Why Capt. Deale and I have got to go to choose bowieknives in a thirty-foot room, with closed doors. He is as strong as a butcher. Do you think that Pryor will risk his life? No sir; he'll refuse."

"What then, Lander?"

"Why, I'm Potter's second, and I'll challenge Pryor to fight with anything. I'm a Massachusetts democrat, but somebody has got to fight pretty quick, or these slave holders will overawe every northern man in congress."

"And Lander was as good as his word. Pryor did back down, on the ground that in South Carolina bowieknives were ruled out of the code as barbarous weapons."

THE RESIGNATION OF BISMARCK.

From the New York World.

It has long been known that the temper of Prince Bismarck, embittered by his persistent ill-health, might be expected to drive him at almost any moment into the step which the cable announces that he has now indefinitely taken. It has been difficult for impartial foreigners to regard his virulent and implacable prosecution of Count von Arnim as anything else than the morbid fruit of a diseased imagination. With one after another of his so-called colleagues, but real subordinates in the imperial government, the all-powerful chancellor has quarreled openly on what other people would be apt to consider very trivial provocation. A little while ago an altercation took place between himself and Gen. Von Stosch, of such a nature that the Emperor himself was obliged to interfere to prevent disagreeable consequences; and, naturally enough, Berlin seems to regard the resignation of the chancellor as the result of this last misunderstanding. Whatever may have been its immediate provocation, it will certainly be regarded beyond the German frontiers as an indication that the great work of building up the imperial unity of the fatherland is not going on as prosperously as might be. There have been sharp "Particularist" outbreaks here and there of late. Alsace and Lorraine are so far from growing in grace that new and rigid regulations are daily issued for the better translating of them into German. The grave question will now at once arise how far any other band than the hand of Bismarck can be trusted to maintain the iron system he has tried to found. And yet it is to be maintained at all, surely it is just as well that the experiment of maintaining it by other hands should be tried while the mighty master is still alive and within reach.

Men's fine Calf Boots, from \$3 to \$5, at Barber & Baker's. March 23 d&w1w

A Large Lot of new prints, at 64 cents, at Linn & Seagraves. Dec 13 d&w1w

Miss Demorest's Spring and Summer Patterns just received at Linn & Seagraves. Call for catalogue. March 15 f

For Sale—A heavy two-horse spring wagon. Apply at the Central Marble Works. W. M. Barnett. March 30 d&w2w

FACT AND FANCY.

There is something in blue glass, after all. It's cobalt.

"Going into bankruptcy" continues to run on fast-male time.

Put a rusty nail in each flower pot. It is said to keep the worms away.

Mr. Beecher announces that the persecution of Plymouth Church is ended.

It is rumored in Virginia City that Senator Sharon and James K. Keene have purchased the Suro Tunnel.

A man who loves notoriety need not necessarily leave the country like Oakley Hall. There's Wendell Phillips.

From a boy's composition on hens: "I cut my Uncle William's hen's neck off with a hatchet, and it scared her to death."

Lady visitor—"My dear, do you know if your mamma is engaged? Little girl of the period—"Engaged? Bless you, why she's married!"

The White House is to have a new piano, and the most crazy sight you ever saw is Weber, Steinway and Chickering cranking themselves for the civil-service examination.

John Tyler, Jr., is writing letters in behalf of the revival of the old Whig party. As his father killed that party his attempt to resurrect it would seem to be rather an unkind deed.

The Detroit Free Press announces that the salaries of good baseball players will this year range from twenty dollars per week down to a whack under the jaw for jumping into a man's garden after the ball.

When Postmaster General Key learned that Private Dazell had promised the President not to recommend any one for office, he was so mad that he threatened to raise the price of green postage-stamps to four cents.

An imaginative Irishman has improved upon Ossian. "I returned," says he, "to the halls of my fathers by night, and I found them in ruins. I cried aloud, 'My fathers, where are they?' And echo responded, 'Is that you, Patrick McClathery?'"

Washington letter: The present executive office in the White House used to be the President's room, and I remember when a boy to have seen Andrew Jackson sitting before his fireplace (now replaced by an elegant white marble mantel piece and grate), smoking a pipe made from a bit of corn-cob, with a long piece of reed as a stem. It is said that on one occasion, while a hot brick was needed for Mrs. Eaton, then in the White House, he sent for an axe and knocked out a brick from the arch over the jambs of the fireplace, saying as it fell into the coals: "Don't tell me you can't find a hot brick here, but wait a minute or two and take this one."

LESSON OF THE RING.

From the New York Sun.

What a lesson the downfall of this ring teaches men! A few years ago they seemed to be omnipotent. They ruled the State of New York; they owned its Legislature; they made its Governor and its judges; and they boldly aspired to rule the United States, and to dispose of the treasury of the nation as they already disposed of the treasury of the metropolis. They had millions at their command. Probably it is not too much to say that they robbed from the people of this city twenty millions of dollars; and they confidently anticipated the day when the coffers of the Federal Government should likewise lie open to their insatiable hands. Now where are they? Their leader, Tweed, a broken, hopeless old man, sues abjectly from his prison for a composition with public justice. Connolly, the basest yet, the most daring of them all, wanders homeless and hidden in another hemisphere. A third, a man of fertile brain and extensive knowledge, after years of absence ventures home under a safe conduct to see on what terms he may at last escape the terrible punishment of exile; while the mercurial, versatile, accomplished, and sensitive Hall flees in terror to that very punishment; and from the minor agents of their iniquity, dead or desperate, the vast spoils they once gripped so eagerly are bit by bit yielded up again.

BLUE GLASS FINANCE.

A judge in Nevada has been using blue glass, and tells a reporter all about it. "It's my deliberate, non-judicial opinion that blue glass is a humbug. I've tried it two or three weeks now, and able to discern no perceptible effect. When the sun shines that glass up there makes a big blue spot in the center of the room, and I make my wife sit there two hours a day. I thought it would curb her desire for luxuries, fineries and worldly things; but it worked the opposite. After the first week she came in one day and remarked, 'My dear, this blue glass ray is inspiring in my mind an exalted taste for the beautiful. You can take back that \$30 bonnet to the milliner's and get that \$60 one I was looking at.' Looking at the matter from a scientific standpoint, I was considerably astonished, and am anxious to know what colored glass will counteract the effect of the blue."

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—A press dispatch from Oroville states that the Grand Jury to-day presented a report after a brief session of three and a half days. They find indictments against E. R. Roberts, John and Charles Slaughter, T. M. Stainbrook and F. E. Conway for the murder of each of the four Chinamen killed at Lema's ranch, near Chicago; for arson, against Wright, Jones and Pay, the three Slaughter boys, Robert and Conway, for attempt to commit arson, against Robert, John and Charles Slaughter and Hilderbaum. Those charged with arson will probably be arraigned on Saturday, and the trial will commence on the 16th inst.

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TELEGRAPHIC.

LOUISIANA.

LETTER FROM PACKARD.

His Senate Denounces the Matthews-Foster Pledges.

THE BENDER FAMILY.

They are on Their Way to Kansas.

INDICTMENT OF THE CHINESE MURDERERS.

New York, April 5.—By the explosion of saltpetre in Jewett's white lead house, Front and Burling slip, three men were killed.

Another account says: This morning a fearful tragedy occurred in the office of Messrs. Jewett, 182 Front street, white lead manufacturers, where a bombshell exploded, instantly killing Geo. W. Jewett, of Port Richmond, Staten Island, head of the firm, and a son of John Jewett. Orville D. Jewett, a relative, also a member of the firm, has his left hand shattered and suffered internal injuries. Joseph A. Dean, of Orange, N. J., had his knee-pan shattered and suffered internal injuries. Both Mr. Dean and Orville D. Jewett refuse to make any statement of particulars of the terrible affair. Pistols and a large dagger were found among the trio. The explosion occurred in the office on the second floor. The windows are blown out, soot two inches deep is on the floor and the office furniture is powdered to bits. Bits of the bombshell are in the room. The pistols and dagger are at the police station. The body of Jewett lies in his private office, fronting on Burling slip. The corpse and carpet are bathed in gore. His face was all blackened with soot and his hands were coal black. The coroner is investigating the case.

Portions of a conical shell or hand grenade were found imbedded in the walls and the ceiling of the room, and two revolvers and a dirk knife were found on the floor. A scabbard and belt corresponding to the revolvers were found on the person of Orville D. Jewett. Three clerks and a son of Mr. Dean were in the adjoining room, at the time of the explosion, and were positive in their assertions that the shell had never been in the place. They say the shell must have been brought here this morning by one of the injured men. The police chief George W. and Orville D. Jewett quarreled and used the shell as a weapon. One of the revolvers, when found, had a chamber just emptied. Dean refused to say anything about the matter. Orville served in the late war, and it is stated kept the shell as a relic. Dean was taken to the Chambers street hospital, where he was believed to be dying. There is great excitement in the vicinity.

The Times, to-morrow, will publish from authentic sources, the true story of the explosion, revealing that a diabolical crime was perpetrated. Orville D. Jewett was admitted to the firm of which his father, when alive, was a member, six or seven years ago, simply because of that relationship. He has been somewhat wild, and paid but little attention to the business. He has been absent all winter yachting at Bermuda, and on his return recently, he expressed a desire to withdraw from the firm. His partners opposed his retiring, but he persisted, and they finally conceded his request and agreed to pay \$200,000 for his interest. The papers were drawn up, and were to have been signed to-day. Young Jewett, probably crazed with liquor, came to the office armed with a hand grenade, a pistol and a dirk. Some angry words passed, and he pulled the trigger from his pocket and threw it on the floor. An explosion followed, the uncle was killed, his own legs broken, and he received three terrible wounds in the abdomen. He then drew the pistol and attempted to shoot himself through the head, but failed. He died this evening at the hospital. Dean, who was injured by the explosion, is understood not to be in a dangerous condition.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—A letter received here to-day from the Secretary of State of the Packard government, addressed to Gov. Kellogg, shows that it will be impossible to carry out the plan proposed by Mr. Evans in his letter to the Louisiana Commission, for a new Legislature to be organized. Out of the dual Legislatures, he states that each has so many contestants, and that there have been so many defections back wards and forwards as to confuse matters beyond any possible adjustment. The Nichols party have passed a number of acts under which they have issued thousands of dollars of warrants, which have been received in payment for taxes. The reorganization of the Legislature would make the warrants waste paper. Packard's Legislature has also passed one or two important acts—namely one authorizing, for the purpose of the defense of the State, the transfer of all the funds except those in the hands of the tax collectors. In this letter he says thousands of dollars have been used to keep the militia from deserting. The reorganization of the Legislature would invalidate the law, and leave the officers and their surties responsible for the advances to the State. The letter concludes with a severe arraignment of the President's Southern policy, and the distinct announcement that Packard will enter into no compromise or trade of any kind with any one.

If the troops are withdrawn from New Orleans this month the President will call the extra session of Congress for the middle of May, and, possibly, earlier. The Star this evening says that the proclamation will be issued next week, naming May 11 as the day. A general protest against meeting as late as June has been made by members of Congress.

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GOV. HAMPTON'S CAMPAIGN.

New York Tribune.

Gov. Hampton is a gentleman of whom we all wish to think well, and if he has lately been regarded with some suspicion he has provoked it by his own conduct. Only a few weeks before his nomination he publicly commended Mr. Chamberlain as one of the best Governors South Carolina had ever known, and advised his fellow-citizens to vote for him. Yet as soon as it was decided at Granbury Park that South Carolina must run a straight Bourbon ticket, Gen. Hampton seems to have discovered that Chamberlain was all that is bad. The campaign was fought with the aid of rifle-clubs, and although General Hampton is said to have exercised a strong pressure upon the more desperate men among his supporters, the fact cannot be denied that he owes a great many votes to the "Mississippi plan," and that the record of his history is stained by violence and fraud. We can hardly suppose that he realized how his flag was tarnished, or he would not have waved it with such a theatrical flourish all the way from Columbia to Washington.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

In the matter of John W. Handley and Rodney B. Condit, bankrupts, in bankruptcy.

Under and by virtue of an order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois, the undersigned, Provisional Assignee of the estates of said bankrupts, will, on

TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 77, at the hour of nine o'clock in the forenoon, sell at public auction, for cash, all the real and personal property, consisting of about 100 stock hogs, brood sows and pigs; a flock of sheep, about 1,000 bushels of corn, a lot of hay, oats, farming implements, machinery, etc., etc. Dated at Decatur, Ill., April 5, 1877.

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CINCINNATI, April 5.—In the case of Alce Roushield, accused of the murder of Beale Moore, at Jefferson, Texas, who was here waiting extradition proceedings, Judge Matson this morning dismissed the *habeas corpus*. Wallace, on the advice of his attorneys, turned Roushield over to the order of authority in the dismissal of the writ when the question was argued before him in the first place. Roushield was quietly taken in charge by Deputy Vine, of Texas, and quickly transferred to the Broadway and Stanton streets, near the entrance to the jail, and driven, it is supposed, in the direction of Lawrenceburg, Ind., in order to get the advantage that the three states of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, at that point, would give him. Neither Roushield's attorney nor any of his friends knew of it until it was too late to intercept it.

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HAYS & BARTHOLOMEW'S

ONE-PRICE CASH

Dry Goods House

Have a new stock of Domestic Goods, such as PRINTS, MUSLINS, SHIRTINGS, TICKINGS, DENIMS, JEANS and CASSIMERES, bought before the advance in Cottons, and are very cheap.

Have just received an Elegant Assortment of LADIES' NECK WEAR, the new style LACE BIB COLLAR, SILK and LACE FICHUS, RUCHINGS, LINEN COLLARS and CUFFS, TIES, SILK and LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c.

300 pieces EMBROIDERY—the handsomest ever shown in Decatur for the price; and the best FRENCH WOVEN CORSET for 50 cents you ever saw.

HAYS & BARTHOLOMEW.

Decatur, Ill., Feb. 13, 1877—d&w1

NEW GOODS!

S. EINHSTEIN

Has just returned with a full line of SPRING and SUMMER DRY GOODS, consisting of a full line of PRINTS, BLEACHED and BROWN MUSLINS, DRESS GOODS of all colors and shades, BLACK ALPACAS, CASHMERES, GRENADINES, SILKS, GINGHAMS, FLANNELS, JEANS and COTTONADES, a so a full line of LADIES' and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. I will offer Great Bargains in these Goods to all who may favor me with a call.

REMEMBER THE PLACE—

NO. 21 NORTH WATER ST.

Decatur, March 31, 1877—d&w1

The Light Running Singer Sewing Machines.

DO NOT BUY UNTIL YOU HAVE EXAMINED THE

"OLD RELIABLE SINGER!"

A full stock of

TUCKERS, RUFFLERS, BINDERS, HEMMERS, And General Supplies for all Machines.

GENUINE NEEDLES A SPECIALTY.

SILK AND LINEN THREAD.

Repairing done promptly and satisfaction guaranteed, at the SINGER OFFICE.

NO. 26 MERCHANT STREET, DECATUR.

GEO. P. BLUME, Gen'l Agent.

Jan. 13, 1877—d&w1

WHITE SOAP

For the Laundry or Toilet. Buy at White Castle Soap, for it is made of PURE VEGETABLE OILS, and is the best in the market. It is the only soap that will not stain or discolor the fabric. It is the only soap that will not irritate the skin. It is the only soap that will not leave a greasy film. It is the only soap that will not leave a bad odor. It is the only soap that will not leave a stain. It is the only soap that will not leave a mark. It is the only soap that will not leave a spot. It is the only soap that will not leave a blemish. It is the only soap that will not leave a defect. It is the only soap that will not leave a flaw. It is the only soap that will not leave a fault. It is the only soap that will not leave a mistake. It is the only soap that will not leave a blunder. It is the only soap that will not leave a slip. It is the only soap that will not leave a fall. It is the only soap that will not leave a stumble. It is the only soap that will not leave a trip. 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